THE WISCELLY UNION, a very large paper for circulation, will be published every Saturday morning at lowing prices: For one copy, 25 per annum; three copies for opias for 25; ten copies for 515; twenty copies, sent is one 25. Sahacriptions may commence at any time.

EDUCATION.

University of Nashville.

COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT, OR MILITARY COL.

BERRIEN LINDSLEY, M. D., D. D., Char for of the University, and Professor of Chemistry and Ge-Rosophy, and Astronomy.

1. H. STEWART, A. M., Professor of Greek and Latin Languages and

ture, upon in the presence of the class.

Amount of fees for lectures is \$105; Matriculation fee (paid once only) \$5; Fractical Austony, \$10; Graduation fee, \$25, feed boarding can be precized for \$3 to \$4 per week. For further aformation or Cambone apply to W. K. BOWLING, M. D. Dean of the Faculty

Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 4, 1858. NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

DEPARTMENT COLUMNIA COLLINGE, Washington, D. C.
The thirty-seventh annual course of lectores will commence in a latitution on the 18th of October next, and continue until the 1:1

THOMAS MILLER, M. D.,
Professor of Anatomy.
WILLIAM P. JOHNSTON, M. D.,
Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
JOSHUA RILEY, M. D.,
Professor of Materia Medica, Therapoutics, and Hygione.
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ssor of Pathology, Practice of Medicine, and Chinical Medicine.
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JAMPS J. WARING, M.
Microscopical and Pathological Anatomy.
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Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery.
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Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.
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Demonstrator of Anatomy.

J. RILEY, M. D., Dean.

Clinical Department of the National Medical College Choical Department of 'to National Medical College.

During the winter session clinical locaures are delivered by the Professora of the Practice of Medicine and of Surgery, and operations performed before the class. During the remaining period of the year the clinical lectures are delivered by the other professors. Until the commencement of the approaching course these lectures will be delivered daily, commencing at 4½, p. m. Students receding in the city are admitted to the above locaures free of charge. Persons from a distance who wish to become resident students must address the Chartor, who will inform them of the terms, and replace their names for vacancles.

W. P. JOHNSTON, M. D., Aug 19—2awaltstory Curstor.

THE UNION ACADEMY.—The exercises of this well-known Institution will be resumed on the 1st of September, 1858.

Z. RICHARDS, Principal.

THE UNION FEMALE ACADEMY.-The Pri

PISCOPAL HIGH SCHOOL OF VIRGINIA, AT Howard, on the Heights, three miles west of Alexandria-lov. JOHN P. McGUIRE, Rector.
The next sension of this institution will commence on Wednesday, the 8th of September.
The studies embrace a full course of Ancient and Modern Lan-guages, the Natural Sciences, Mathematics, English, Music, Drawing,

Terms: \$250 per session, payable, invariably, semi-annually in advance, viz. \$125 at the commencement of the session, and \$125 on the second Wednesday in February.

This charge includes beard, tuition in the regular course and rance, viz. \$125 at the commencement of the session, and \$125 on the record Wednesday in February.

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Music and drawing are extra charges.

Pamphlets containing a full account of the school will be sent to those who request it. Applications for entrance, or for further information, addressed to the Rector, P. O. "Theological Seminary, Fairfax county, Virginia."

Right Rev. Wm. Meade, D. D.
Right Rev. John Johns, D. D.
The clergy of the diocece.
The Professors of the University of Virginia.

VIRGINIA FEMALE INSTITUTE,

STAUNTON, VA.
Rev. R. H. PHILLIPS, A. M., Principal.
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Assisted by a full corps of Professors and Teachers.

TRUSTEES: Rt. Rev. W. Meade, D. D.; Rt. Rev. J. Johns, D. D.; Rev. J. A. Latane, Col. F. H. Smith, Dr. F. T. Sarbling, Wm. Kinney, T. J. Michle, P. Powers, B. Crawford.

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MISS BROOKE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Hearding and Day School, Seven Buildings, No. 183 Semmyl-rana Avenue, Washington, D. C. The duties of this establishment will be remented on Monday, September 15, 188-8. Circulars to be ob-lated of the Principal, and at the Bookstores. July 21—31extTuestIntra-Scht

RUGBY ACADEMY, K street, opposite Franklin Rusquare. The exercises of the School will be resumed on the first of September, ander the charge of the undersigned, who will be reasonal attention to the instruction of young dentlemen in legisla and classical studies.

4.79, 7.0 little or otherwise, for further information to Rev. JAMES A 11/23042. Warnington, D. C.

STOVE WOOD—Manufactured to order at
GALTS' Steam Fire-Wood Mills, foot of 17th street.
July 23—10ur.
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The Washington Anion.

"LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION."

VOL. XIV. NO. 109.

WASHINGTON CITY, SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1858.

LETTER FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, August 3, 1858.

from the T'nes and Post. Both these journals are favorable to Lord Palmerston; but all their lamentations at his fall, and sill the innuendoes thrown out against the present Derby ministry, have fallen harmlessly to the ground. The British nation looks upon Viscount Palmerston. nations. There is a straightforwardness, a directness and a bonl 'm' in the Earl of Derby's character which se and a contempt in the Earl of Derby's character which se-cure confidence and personal adhesion, while an ill-dis-guised district followed even the most noted achievements of Lord Palmerston during the most brilliant period of his parliamentary success. He was facetiously compared to those skilful coachmen who could drive to the very brink of a precipice without tipping over, yet taking the ath out of your mouth while you are submitting to the experiment. He certainly came very near upset-ting b's coach at our doors, and the mutual friends of America and Engle d have no cause to regret age, and the loss of confidence on the part of his Man-chester friends, it is not likely he will ever return to power, though he may see his political opponents do that which his friends expected of him. A liberal policy is, since the downfall of the monopolists, no longer the creed of a mere party, but a necessity which is a a additional content of the monopolists. cient prestige to rely upon, and who are judged by the merit of each individual act, than to the whige, who, like Lord John Russell, Lord Palmerston, and Lord Clalike Lord John Russell, Lord Palmerston, and Lord Clarendon, have too long drawn on their general character for support. They have done England and the world some service; but they have few sympathizers with their fate. The new ministry is now a consolidated coalition, which promises to hold power for some time.

The right-of-scarch question is honestly ended, quite to the satisfaction of the liberal party here, and I am glad to learn that the Central American imbroglio, in spite of the two governments of England and America being unable to agree on the proper interpretation of the Clay-ton-Bulwer treaty, will not be pressed to a premature so-lution. England will wait to see what the United States mean to do in Central America; and if no exclusi privileges are sought, if the free transit of persons and property of all nations is secured on all the transits es-tablished and protected by the American government, then the Clayton-Bulwer treaty will, in all probability, be consigned to the tombs of the Capulets. England is just now too much engaged in the Isthmus of Suezthe United States about Nicaragua and Honduras, though the gold discoveries on Fraser's river and the establish-ment of the colonial government of British Columbia render the free transit across the Isthmus of Panama as important to her as to ourselves. Had Lord Palmerston have heard and seen, that the Central American imbro-lio, aggravated as it was by the assumption of the righ of visitation, might have led to very unpleasant compl

pily got rid of, I trust, forever. pily got rid of, I trust, forever.

The report of the royal commission on the Stade dues
to which I have alluded in a former letter, was pub lished yesterday. It is short but very conclusive. on the part of the Hanoverian government, which is no purely in the shape of a demand for tribute from all English and American vessels, as well as of those of the Hanse-Towns. The ministry, I am creditably informed, shares the views of the commission, and steps will imnediately be taken to treat for the abolition of the Stade dues, in a manuer similar to that which proved satisfacdues, in a manuer similar to that which proved satisfac-tory with Denmark—namely, by means of a moderate capitalization of these dues. The administration of Mr. Buchanan has long watched a favorable opportunity of expressing its own views (which-are decidedly opposed to the payment of tribute) on the consideration of the Han-overlan government, and it is not improbable that the joint remonstrance of the two greatest maritime nations in the world will lead to a satisfactory arrangement in the shape of a pecuniary compensation for the abolition of the dues. Our treaty with Hanover expires shortly so does that of England with Hanover-and the other States of Europe will be but too happy to follow her lead. From Austria considerable aid is expected; and Prussia cannot separate herself in such a question from the policy of her ancient rival. The war clouds, which but a few weeks ago seemed to have hung heavily over Europe, are, if not absolutely dispersed, heavily over Europe, are, "not associately dispersed, at least no longer threatening an immediate storm. Of course no national man here expected a war between France and Eugland, except, perhaps, the editors of Punch and the Times, each for its own purpose; tors of Punch and the Times, each for its own purpose; but in the various questions now pending between Austria and Turkey, France, for good and to her sufficient reasons, is certainly standing by the side of Turkey, even to the extent of favoring Russia. In the Paris conferences on the principalities French diplomacy has already celebrated more than one triumph, and the most recent pacification of Turks and Montenegrins respectively is, by common consent, ascribed to the influence of France both at Constantinople and in the principalities. The most difficult question, however, and that which will not be discussed until France shall have received a new acknowledgment of her power at Cherbourg, relates to the navigation of the Danube; and here it is still possible for France and Austria to be at serious issue. If the for France and Austria to be at serious issue. If the Emperor of the French, however, succeeds in Isolating Austria from England by locking the other in a long-continued embrace, then that difficulty, too, will be settled by a few conferences in Paris, and the way for successful by a few conferences in Paris, and the way for successful action prepared in some other quarter. Austria, for the last ten years, has been so thoroughly convinced of the impossibility of retaining praceable possession of her Italian provinces that she would gladly have exchanged them for the Danubian principalities, if France and Russia had consented to such a transfer. Austria imaginec that she has a policy to pursue toward Turkey, and a destiny in Moldavia and Wallachia; while France is more and more disposed to look upon the Mediterrancan as the proper sphere of usefulness for her powerful navy, the enormous display of power in the British channel environ only as a cover and a protection to her real de-

serving only as a cover and a protection to her real de-signs in the middle sea. When the Emperor Nicholas proposed to England that she should take Egypt, while

should selde on Constantinople, the offer was promptly

rejected as disturbing the equilibrium of Europe; yet Egypt was a fair share of the spoils, and Eugland may go rejected as disturbing the equilibrium of Europe; yet Egypt was a fair share of the spoils, and England may go further and fare worse. The Oriental question is far from having received a permanent solution by the Crimean war, and the new British government in India Invests the question with a still greater and absorbing interest. British rule in India can henceforth only be maintained by European troops, and what is needed there must ne-cesswilly be deducted from her available force in Europea. to civiliring Inca or Turkey after the European del, the thing is too absurd and impracticable to be ken into serious consideration. The new India bill does t contemplate a moral or religious revolution in Hin-stan, and until the Turks learn to drink wine and to

and army under the command of Commodore Lord Howe and Lieut. Gen. Bligh; that same fleet and army and stores at that place and along the coast." a capital people to mare proselytes and attach people to their manners and habits of life? England reminds France, who is now powerful, how roughly she used to handle her when she had her down, which will, no doubt, cement the bonds of their present friendship. England, assuredly, has reason to be proud that France has so

allusions to historical events.

The crops in England and France promise to be very abundant. Harvesting has commenced very early, and the weather continues to be remarkably favorable. There is, consequently, but very little hope of higher prices for the manufacturing districts of England and France rather favorable to the cotton-planter.

The discussions in the Belgian Chambers on the fortifi-

cations of Antwerp continue without exciting peculiar in-terest. Belgium is too feeble successfully to resist either France or Prussia, and it is not her policy either to mainthat might wish to march ... om France into Germany, o from Germany luto France. That alone can prevent her

The affairs of Mer'co.cont' tue to interest British bondholders. They and the present miristers seem to be sorry that we did not thrash the Mexicans a little harder, and

RICH SCHEMES FOR SEPTEMBER, 1858.

\$37,000 !- Lottery for the Benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE, Class 195, for 1858. To be drawn at WILMINGTON, DEL., on Satur-day, SEPTEMBER 4, 1858. 75 No. Lottery-12 Drawn Ballots,--arcu sci

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An efficient corps of artists will be constantly in attendance to execute photographs and ambroty per in the best possible manner.

Price ranging from one deliar separate.
The collection of portraits of distinguished men at this gallery is the treest in the world, and is open for public inspection every day (Sunsays excepted) from 7, a. m., to 7, p. m.

July 1—cod3mos

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
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Not assets February 1, 1858, \$4,655,908 95. Secured in State
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Pamphiets and further information may be obtained at the office of
CHARLES DE SKLDEN, Agent,
June 22—d5m*

No. 507 Seventh street. TURTLES! TURTLESUI

Southeast corner of 7th and E streets.
Served up in Sonp and Steaks every day at 11 o'clock, a.m.
23 tuders from families promptly attended to 24
33 tuders from families promptly attended to 24
34 told Live Geem Turties always on hand. 25
July 16-cotf

AT LLOYD'S

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

dostan, and cutil the Turks learn to drink wine and to dance there is no hope of converting them to Christianity.

The prorogation of Parliament and the fire at Cherbourg have given London the appearance of a deserted city. Cherbourg has suddenly risen to an immense importance, while, as if by magic, every scaport in France now crhibits the same activity. Yet, while the French alliance is sought for as a ting scarcely to be dispensed with, the Morning Post, the organ most devoted to the French Emperor, from sheer excessive joy at the prospect of universal posts, induges in the fells of the french, with flags and fleets united, will pass the roadsteads of Cherbourg. What says the old official London Gazette of the same 6th of August, 1753? Sunday, August 6, at seven o'clock in the evening, in Cherbourg road; at seven o'clock in the evening, in Cherbourg road; at seven o'clock in the evening, in Cherbourg road; at seven o'clock in the evening, in Cherbourg road; at seven o'clock in the evening, in Cherbourg road; at seven o'clock in the evening, in Cherbourg road; at seven o'clock in the evening, in Cherbourg road; at seven o'clock in the evening in Cherbourg road; at seven o'clock in the evening, in Cherbourg road; at seven o'clock in the evening in Cherbourg road; at seven o'clock in the evening in Cherbourg road; at seven o'clock in the evening in Cherbourg road; at seven o'clock in the evening in Cherbourg road; at seven o'clock in the evening in Cherbourg road; at seven o'clock in the evening in Cherbourg road; at seven o'clock in the evening in Cherbourg road; at seven o'clock in the evening in Cherbourg road; at seven o'clock in the evening in Cherbourg road; at seven o'clock in the evening in Cherbourg road; at seven o'clock in the evening in Cherbourg the first of the controlled the following articles:

There shall, henceforward, be perpetual peace and friendship between the United Starss and their Majesties the first and second Kings of Siam and their successors. ance to enable them to reside 's Siam in all security, and trade with every facility, free from oppression or injury on the part of the Siame're. Inasmuch as Siam has no ships trading to the poits of the United States, it is agreed that the ships-of-war of the United States shall render friendly aid and assistance to such Siamese vessels as they may meet on the high set's, so far as can be done without a breach of neutra'ty; and all America' consuls, residing at ports visited by Siamese vessels, shall also give them such friend'y aid as may be permitted by the laws of the respective countries in which they reside.

The intrests of all American citizens coming to Siam shall be placed under the regulations and control of a consul, who will be appointed to reside at Bang-kok. He will himself cooform to rad will enforce the observance by American citizens of all the provisions of this treaty, and such of the former treaty, negotiated by Mr. Edmund Roberts in 1833, as shall still remain in operation. He shall also give effect to all rules and regulations as are now or may hereafter be enacted for the government of American citizens in Siam, the conduct of their trade, and for the prevention of violations of the laws of Siam. Any disputes arising between American citizens and Siancese subjects shall be heard and determined by the consul in conjunction with the proper Signess officers; and cininal offences will be punished, in the case of American offenders, by the consul, according to American laws, and in the case of Siamese offenders, by their own laws, through the Siamese authorities. But the consul she'l not interfere in any matters referring solely to Siamese; notther will the Siamese authorities interfere in questions which only concern the citizens of the United States.

If Siamese in the employ of American citiens offend against the laws of their country, or if any Siamese having so of ended, or desiring to deseit, take refuge with American citiens in Siam, they shall be searched for, and, spon proof of their guilt or desertion, shall be delivered up by the consul to the Siamese authorities. In like manner, any American offenders, resident or trading in Siam, who may desert, escape to, or hide themselves in Siamese territory, shall be apprehended and delivered over to the American consul on his requisition.

American citizens are pe, altted to trade freely in all the scaperts of Siam, but may reside permanently only at Pangkok, or with a the limits assigned by this treaty.

American citizers, coming to reside at Bangkok, may rent land and buy or build houses, but cannot purchase land within a circuit of two hundred seng (not more than four miles English) from the city walls, until they shall have lived in Siamese government to enable them to do so. But with the execution of this limitation. authority from the Siamese government to enable them to do so. But with the exception of this limitation, American residents in Siam may at any time buy or rent houses, lands, or plantations situated anywhere within a American residents in Siam may at any time buy or rent houses, lands, or plantations situated anywhere within a distance of twenty-four hours' journey from the city of I night of the country can travel. In order to obtain possession of such lands or houses, it will be necessary that the American citizen shall, in the first place, make application through the consul to the proper Siamese officer, and the Siamese officer and the consul having satisfied themselves of the honest 'itentions of the applicant, will assist him in settling, upon equitable terms, the amount of the purchase money; will make out and fix the boundaries of the property, and will convey the time to the American purchaser under sealed deeds, whereupon he and his property shall be placed under the protection of the governor of the district, and that of the particular local authorities. He shall conform in ordinary matters to any just direction given him by them, and will be subject to the same taxation that is levied on Siamese subjects. But if, through negligence, the want of capital, or other cause, an American citizen should fail to commence the cultivation or improvements of the lands so acquired within a term of three years from the date of receiving possession thereof, the Siamese government shall have the power of resuming the property upon returning to the American citizen the purch se money paid by him for the rame.

ARTICLE V.

ARTICLE V.

All A nerican citizens visiting or residing in Siam shall be allowed the free exercise of their religion, and liberty to build places of worship in such localities as shall be consented to by the Siamese authorities. The Siamese government will place no restriction upon the employment by the Americans of Siamese subjects as servants, or in any other capacity. But wherever a Siamese subject belongs or owes service to some particular master, the servant who engages himself to an American citizen without the consent of his master may be reclaimed by him, and the Siamese government will not enforce an agreement between an American citizen and any Siamese in his employ, unless made with the knowledge and consent of the master who has a right to dispose of the services of the person engaged.

ARTICLE VI.

American ships-of-war may enter the river and anchor at Paknam; but they shall not proceed above Paknam unless with the consent of the Siamese authorities, which shall be given where it is necessary that a ship shall go into dock for repairs. Any American ship-of-war conveying to Siam a public functionary, accredited by the American government to the court of Bangkok, shall be allowed to come up to Bangkok, but shall not pass the forts called Phrachamit and Pit-pach-nuck, unless expressly permitted to do so by the Siamese government. But in the absence of an American ship-of-war, the Siamese authorities engage to furnish the consul with a force sufficient to enable him to give effect to his authority over American citizens, and to enforce discipline among American shipping.

ARTICLE VII.

The measurement duty hitherto paid by American vessels trading to Bangkok, under the treaty of 1853, shall be abolished from the date of this treaty coming into operation, and American shipping or trade will thenceforth only be subject to the payment of import and export duties on the goods landed or shipped.

On the articles of import the duty shall be three per cent., payable, at the option of the importor, either in kind or money, calculated upon the market value of the goods. Drawback of the full amount of duty shall be allowed upon goods found unsalable and re-exported. Should the American merchant and the custom-house of

ficers disagree as to the value to be set upon imported ar ticles, such disputes shall be referred to the consul an a proper Siamese officer, who shall each have the powe to call in an equal number of merchants as assessors, no exceeding two, on either side, to assist them in coming to

import or duty levice thereon. Any "imageness is this regulation shall subject the opium to seizure and confiscation.

Articles of export, "om the time of production to the date of shipment, shall pay one impost only, whether it is be levied under the name of inland tax, transit duty, or duty on exportation. The tax or duty to be paid on each article of Siamese produce, previous to, or upon exportation, is specified in the "riff attached to this treaty; and it is distinctly agreed that goods or produce that pay any description of tax in the interior shall be exempted from any further payment of duty on exportation. American merchants are to be allowed to purchase directly from the producer the articles in which they trade, and in "ke manner to sell their goods directly to the parties wishing to purchase the same, vithout the interference in either case of any other person.

The rates of duty laid down in the tariff attached to this treaty are those that are now paid upon goods or produce shipped in Siamese or Chinese vessels or jun'as; and it is agreed that American shipping shall enjoy all the privileges now exercised by, or which hereafter may be granted to, Siamese or Chinese vessels or jun'as.

American citizens will be allowed to build ships 'n Siam, on obtaining permission to do so from the Siamese authorities.

Whenever a scarcity may be apprehended of rait, rice,

authorities.

Whenever a scarcity may be apprehended of ralt, rice, and fish, the Siamese government reserve to themselves the right of prohibiting, by public proclamation, the exportation of these articles, giving 30 days' (say thirty days') notice, except in case of war.

Bullion or personal effects may be imported or exported free of charge.

The code of regulations appended to this treaty shall be en'orced by the consul, with the co-operation of the Siamese authorities; and they, the said authorities and consul, shall be enabled to introduce any further regulaconsul, shall be enabled to introduce any incorder to give tions which may be found necessary in order to give effect to the objects of this treaty. All fines and penalties inflicted for infaction of the provisions and regulations of this treaty shall be paid to the Siamese government.

'Ane American government and its citizens will be allowed free and equal participation in any privileges that may have been, or may hereafter be, granted by the Siamese government to the government, citizens, or subjects of any other nation. ABTICLE X.

After the lapse of ten years from the date of the ratification of this treaty, upon the desire of either the American or Slamese government, and on twelve months' notice given by either party, the present, and such portions of the treaty of 1833 as remain unrevoked by this treaty, together with the tariff and regulations thereunto annexed, or those that may hereafter be introduced, shall be subject to revision by commissioners appointed on both sides for this purpose, who will be empowered to decide on and lasert therein such amendments as experience shall prove to be desirable.

This treaty, executed in English and Siamese, both versions having the same meaning and intention, shall take effect immediately, and the ratifications of the same shall be exchanged at Bangkok, within eighteen months from the date thereof.

In witness whereof, the above-named pler potentiaries have signed and scaled the present treaty in triplicate at Bangkok, on the twenty-ninth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sifty-six of the Christian era, and of the independence of the Unit's States the eightieth, corresponding to the tenth of the waning moon of the lunar month Wesalth, or s'ath month of the year of the Quadraped Serpent of the Siamese civil era, one thousand two hundred and eighteen, and the sixth of the reign of their Majestics, the first and second Kings of

[L. S.] [L. S.] Genere' Regulations un's will h American Trade is to be Conducied in Siam. REGULATION I.

The master of eve. American ship coming to Bangkok to trade must either before or after entering the river, as may be found convenient, report the arrival of his vessel at the custom-house at Paknam, together with the number of his crew and guns, and the port from whence he comes. Upon anchoring his vessel at Paknam, he will deliver into the custody of the custom-house officers all his guns and ammun'tion, and a custom-house officer will then be appointed to the vessel, and will proceed in her to Bangkok.

REGUI VIION II.

A vessel passing Pakaam without discharging her guns and ammunition, as c'rected in the foregoing regulation, will be sent back to Pakaam to comply with its provisions, and will be f-ud eight hundred ticals for having so disobeyed. After delivery of her guns and ammunition she wi" be permitted to return to Bangkok to trade. to trade.

When an A nerican vessel shall have cast anchor at Bangkok, the master, unless a Sunday should intervene, will, within four-and-twenty hours after arrival, proceed to the American consulate and deposit there his ship's papers, bills of lading, &c., together with a true manifest of his import cargo; and upon the consul's reporting these particulars to the custom-house, permission to break bulk will at once to given by the latter.

For neglecting so to report bis arrival, or for presenting a false manifest, the master will subject himself, in each instance, to a penalty of four hundred ticals; but he will be r'llowed to correct, within twenty-four hours after delivery of it to the consul, any mistake he may discover in his manifest, without incu. ing the abovementioned penalty.

Argulation IV.

An American vessel breaking bulk and commencing to discharge before due permission shall be obtained, or snuggling either, when in the river or outside the bar, shall be subject to the penalty of eight hundred ticals, and confiscation of the goods so snuggled or discharged. REGULATION V.

REGULATION IV.

As soon as an American vessel shall have discharged her cargo, and completed her outward lading, paid all her duties, and delivered a true manifest of her outward cargo to the American consul, a Siamese port clearance shall be granted her, on application from the consul, who, in the absence of any legal impediment to her departure, will then return to the master his ship's papers, and allow the vessel to leave. A custom-house officer will accompany the vessel to Paknam, and on arriving there she will be inspected by the custom-house officers of that station, and will receive from them the guns and ammunition previous del'vered into their charge. REGULATION VI.

The American plentpotentiary having no knowledge the Siamese language, the Siamese government ha agreed that the English text of these regulations, gether with the treaty of which they form a portion, a the tariff hereunto annexed, shall be accepted as conve ing, in every respect, their true meaning and intention

All American citizens intending to reside in Siam shall be registered at the American consulate; they shall not go out to sea, nor proceed beyond the limits assigned by this treaty for the residence of American citizens without a passport from the Siamese authorities, to be applied for by the American consul; nor shall they leave Siam if the Siamese authorities show to the American consul that legitimate objections exist to their quitting the country. But within the limits appointed under the preceding article American citizens are at liberty to travel to and fro, under the protection of a pass to be furnished them by the American consul, and countersealed by the proper Siamese officer, stating in the Siamese character their names, calling, and description.

1st auditor

[L. 8.] [L. 8.] [L. 8.] [L. 8.] [L. 8.]

The undermentioned articles shall be entirely free from inland or other taxes, on production or transit, and shall pay export duty as follows:

2. Gamboge		200	200		SHEET, SH
3. Rhinoceros borns	50	0	0		do do
4. Cardamums, best	14	0	0	0	do
5. Cardamums, bastard	. 6	0		80	200 do 67 - 40
6. Dried mussels	1	0		0	do
7. Pelican's quills	2	3		0	S. H. BORNELLIN
8. Betel nut, dried	100 (200	0			do
9 Krachi wood	0	2	0	0	de
9. Krachi wood 10. Shark's fins, white	- 6	0	0		40
11 Shark's flux black		0	0	ě	du
11. Shark's flus, black	0	300	0	0	de cont
12 Poncock's tails	10		0		Per 100 tails
13. Peacock's tails	0	0	600	3	Per pecut.
15. Khinoceros hides	100	2	0	0	do
16. Hide cuttings			0	ŏ	do
17. Turtle shells		ô	0	o.	do
17. Turtle shells	7 (15)	o	ŏ	ŏ	do
18. Soft shells	Burella	0	ŏ	ő	do
19. Bêche de mer.		0	o	0	100 00 00
20. Fish maws	3		U		40
2d. Birds' nests, uncleaned 20	br cr	trick i	0	0	Per 100.
2d. Birds' nests, uncleaned 2d 22. Kingfisher's feathers	. 0	0	0	0	Per pecul.
23. Cutch.	0				do
24. Beyche seed, (nux vomics). 25. Pungtarai seed.	0	2	0	0	
25. Pungtarai seed.	0	2	0	0	do
26. Gum Benjamin	4	0	0	0	do
27. Angrai bark	0	2	0	0	do
28. Agilla wood.	2	0	0	0	do
19. Ray skins	B. (1888)	0	0	0	do
30. Old doer's horns	0	1	0	0	do
31. Soft or young horns 10					
32. Deer hides, fine	8	0	0	0	Per 100 hide
32. Deer bides, common	3	0	0	0	do
94 Dear sinows	4	0	0	0	Per pecul.
35. Buffalo and now hikes 36. Elephant's bones	. 1	0	0	0	do
36 Elephant's bones	esta 📆	0	0	0	do
37. Tiger's bones	- 6	0	8	0	do
the Theory to be seened	0	1	0	0	do
39. Elephant's hides	0	î	0	0	do
40. Tienr's skins	0	7	0	0	Per ukin.
40. Tiger's skins	2000	0	0	0	Per pocal.
in Clieb best	64.0M	ī	0	0	do
42. Stick lack		2	0	o	40
4a. Hemp				0	do
44. Dried fish, flaheng	Ameng	ô		o	do
45. Dried fish, plassilt		2	1	0	do
46. Bapan wood	2	0	0	ő	do
47. Salt meat	33.35			0	do
48. Mangrove bark	0	1	0		do
49. Rosewood,	0	3	0	0	do
50. Kbony	300	1	0		
51. Rice	4		0	0	Per royan.

-	was on country of the same of			STATE OF THE OWNER, WHEN THE PARTY OF		THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE
454	Tic	al.B	alung.	Fuan	g. Hu	n. Tropie auto
60	Sugar, whity	0	2	0	0	Per pecul.
	Sugar, red	0	1101000	0	0	do so ou
90.	Cotton, clean and uncleaned	9501	13.DO			10 per cent.
	Pepper	100	0	0	0	Per pecul.
	Salt fish, platu	1	0	0	0	Per 10,000 fish
	Beans and peas					One twelfth.
58.	Dried prawns					do
59.	Tilseed					. do
60,	Siik, raw		30400	****	***	do do
61.	Beeswax					.Oue difteenth.
62.	Tallow	1	0	0	0	Per peent.
	Salt	6 .	0	0	0	Per roydu.
	Tobacco	1	2	0	0	Per 1,000 bun.
12.00			5-80 Y.Oli		150,464	CONTRACTOR OF THE PERSON

All goods or produce enumerated in this tariff shall before of export duty, and shall only be subject to one in land tax or transit duty, not exceeding the rate now paid [L. S.]

TOWNSEND HARRIS. [L. 8.] [L. 8.] [L. 8.]

And whereas the said treaty has been duly ratified or both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Bangkok, on the fifteenth day o June, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, by Charles Wil-liam Bradley, consul of the United States at Ningpo, is China, and the royal Siamese commissioners, on the part of their secrective covernments.

Of their respective governments:

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, James Buchanan
President of the United States of America, have cause
the said treaty to be made public, to the end that th
same and every clause and article thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United State
and the different thereof.

screed and fulfilled with good and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this sixteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-third.

JAMES BUOHANAN.

LEWIS CASS, Secretary of State.

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